

victory established Big Daddy as a major player in professional drag racing.

With wife Pat and daughters Gay Lyn and Donna by his side, Garlits dominated the sport for nearly three decades, developing innovative technology, setting speed records and enduring several major crashes.

In the early 1970's, Garlits once again made history. It wasn't another speed record, but rather the design of Swamp Rat 14, the world's first successful rear engine dragster.

"I think that's my legacy, I really do," Garlits explained. "I had so much opposition, everybody was against it. I took the car to Long Beach and the promoter didn't want me to run it. He told me every rear-engine car that ever went down his track crashed and he didn't want Don Garlits getting killed at his race track."

The car went on to carry Big Daddy to another major championship and the rear-engine concept became the standard of the Top Fuel category.

Garlits achieved another of his personal goals in 1984, when he and his family opened the Museum of Drag Racing adjacent to his Marion County home. The sprawling complex on County Road 484 has grown to include an impressive display of nearly 17 race cars in addition to a collection of 70 classic and antique cars.

The complex also includes a race garage where Garlits is painstakingly building the newest and fastest Swamp Rat. He will race in next February at the NHRA Winternationals in Pomona, the site of his first major win.

"At the moment of launch, the motor will deliver 8,000 horsepower—roughly a thousand horsepower per cylinder," Garlits explained. "It's really amazing, considering Swamp Rat One needed all eight cylinders to produce 750 horsepower."

He expects the new state-of-the-art top fuel dragster to reach speeds in excess of 330 miles per hour in about four and a half seconds. Despite the high speeds, Garlits feels this Swamp Rat is the safest ever built.

"The first few generations of cars were just big motors, seats and fuel tanks strapped onto a couple of chassis rails. They didn't have near the safety technology used in today's cars," he explained.

Garlits believes new technology will continue to move forward and future race cars will be much faster and much safer than the current models.

"We are being limited by new rules, not by technology and I agree with that," he said. "Most current drag strips are too short and too narrow to accommodate the kind of speeds that technology is capable of producing. We're just at the tip of the iceberg in terms of what is technologically possible."

Like a scene out of one of the Back to the Future movies, a slight smile crossed Big Daddy's face as he talked about the future. Because he intends to be a part of it. That's how racers think.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this chamber when roll call vote 422 was taken. I want the record to show that had I been present in this chamber I would have voted "nay" on this rollcall vote.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPUTER SECURITY ENHANCEMENT AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2001

#### HON. BRIAN BAIRD

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001. This legislation will address long-term needs in securing the nation's information infrastructure as well as strengthening the security of the non-classified computer systems of federal agencies. The bill establishes a research and development program on computer and network security at the National Institute of Standards and Technology. It also strengthens the Institute's existing responsibilities in developing best computer security practices and standards and in assisting federal agencies to implement effective computer and network security.

Because of September 11th, attention is focused in an unprecedented way on increasing our security against terrorism. Our concerns include protecting critical national infrastructures. Today, security has to mean more than locking doors or guarding buildings and installing metal detectors. In addition to physical security, virtual systems that are vital to the Nation's economy must be protected. Telecommunications and computer technologies are vulnerable to attack from far away by enemies who can remain anonymous, hidden in the vast maze of the Internet. Examples of systems that rely on computer networks include the electric power grid, rail networks, and financial transaction networks. Just as enemies are achieving a sophistication to use the most complex weapons against us, our vital computer networks have become more interconnected and more accessible via the Internet.

The vulnerability of the Internet to computer viruses, denial of service attacks, and defaced web sites is well known. These widely reported events have increased in frequency over time. These attacks disrupt business and government activities sometimes resulting in significant recovery costs. While no catastrophic cyber attack has occurred thus far, Richard Clarke, the President's new cyber-terrorism czar, has said that the government must make cybersecurity a priority or face the possibility of a "digital Pearl Harbor".

While potentially vulnerable computer systems are largely owned and operated by the private sector, the government has an important role in supporting the research and development activities that will provide the tools for protecting information systems. An essential component for ensuring improved information security is a vigorous and creative basic research effort focused on the security of networked information systems. Unfortunately, witnesses at a recent Science Committee hearing indicated that current R&D efforts fall far short of what's required.

Witnesses at the hearing noted the anemic level of funding for research on computer and network security. This lack of funding has resulted in the lack of a critical mass of researchers in this field and a focus on safe, incremental research projects. The witnesses advocated increased and sustained research funding from a federal agency assigned the

role to support such research on a long-term basis. To date, Federal support for computer security research has been directed as defense and intelligence needs. While this work on encryption and defense systems security protocols is absolutely vital, very little has been done on the civilian side of communications security.

The bill I'm introducing explicitly addresses this gap in Federal support for computer security. My bill charges the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) with implementing a substantial program of research support based at institutions of higher education designed to improve the security of networked information systems. This research program is authorized for a 10-year period, growing from \$25 million in the 1st year to \$85 million by the 5th year. Although awards are to universities, the research projects may involve collaborations with for-profit companies that develop information security products.

The bill establishes a flexible management approach for the research program. It is based upon a management style that has been used effectively by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to spur advances in high technology fields. Specifically, management of the research program will rely on program managers who are both knowledgeable about computer security issues and needs and familiar with the research community. These program managers will be responsible for identifying and nurturing talented researchers and for generating innovative research proposals. Although program managers will have considerable freedom in managing their individual research portfolios, each will be reviewed periodically by NIST senior managers and by outside computer security experts. To ensure its relevance and continued need, the overall research program will be reviewed in its 5th year for scientific merit and relevance by the National Academy of Sciences.

An expanded university-based research program will train new graduate students and post-doctoral research assistants, as well as attracting seasoned researchers to the field. The result will be a larger and more vibrant basic research enterprise in computer-related security fields. A separate set of awards will be available to support post-doctoral research fellowships and senior research fellowships both at universities and at NIST. The bill also increases support for on-going, in-house computer security research at NIST.

The Computer Security Enhancement and Research Act of 2001 builds on the long experience of NIST in developing computer security standards and practices by placing new responsibilities on the agency for building up the nation's basic research enterprise in information security. By enlarging and strengthening the research enterprise we can generate the ideas and approaches needed to provide for future cyber security in an insecure world.

HARRY & IKE, THE PARTNERSHIP THAT REMADE THE POSTWAR WORLD—A HISTORY LESSON FOR ALL TO ENJOY

#### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 16, 2001

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to recommend a new book by Chicago Sun

Times political editor Steve Neal, entitled *Harry & Ike The Partnership That Remade the Postwar World*. Mr. Neal is a trained historian and an experienced political journalist. Mr. Neal's fascinating insight and careful attention to detail bring these two extraordinary figures in American history, Presidents Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, to life. I found this book to be a highly readable history of the relationship of two great Americans.

Dr. Henry Kissinger said, "Harry & Ike sheds important new light on a relationship founded on friendship and a similar heritage, bitterly shattered by politics and reknit by mutual respect at the end of their lives. Drawing on their letters, diaries and memoirs and on personal recollections of associates, Neal gives us fascinating insights into these two 'giants that saved the West.'"

Former Senator Bob Dole stated that, "Harry & Ike is a fair, balanced, and compelling study of two great American presidents. Steve Neal brings both men vividly to life and does justice to his subjects."

This is a book that you will find interesting, informative and enjoyable. Read it, Harry & Ike, by Steve Neal. You won't be sorry; you'd be educated.

REGARDING NOBEL LAUREATE DR.  
LEE HARTWELL

HON. DOC HASTINGS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 16, 2001*

Mr. HASTINGS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor Dr. Lee Hartwell, the 2001 Nobel Prize winner in the field of medicine.

Each year the Nobel Prize for Medicine is awarded to those who have made important discoveries within the domain of physiology or medicine with the greatest benefit on mankind. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the 2001 award winner Dr. Lee Hartwell, President and Director of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center located in Washington state. I'm proud that innovative research, like that done by Dr. Hartwell, is being conducted in my home state.

Dr. Lee Hartwell, a pioneering geneticist, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his discoveries concerning control of the cell cycle. For three decades Dr. Hartwell has conducted research on cell division and has identified molecules that regulate cell division. It's this kind of knowledge that is key to understanding how cancer cells mutate and developing approaches to reverse or prevent that mutation.

With an estimated 24,800 new cancer cases in Washington state alone this year, it's clear that many people will benefit from the hard-work and commitment of Dr. Hartwell.

Thank you for this opportunity to recognize Dr. Hartwell. His discoveries have tremendous implications for life saving cancer therapies and will have an impact on cancer patients and their families for generations to come.

IN HONOR OF BEN TRAINA UPON  
HIS RETIREMENT FROM 8 YEARS  
ON LOMITA CITY COUNCIL

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, November 16, 2001*

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of my constituent and good friend, Ben Traina, who retires this month from the Lomita City Council after years of exceptional service to his community, including two terms as Mayor.

I have known Ben since I first ran for Congress in 1992. Ben was often my host in the City of Lomita, a small town in the true sense of the phrase, nestled in the hustle and bustle of the South Bay of Los Angeles. Ben barely knew me then, but he enthusiastically escorted me to small coffees and community events so that I could meet the residents of his city. We had a great time.

Since then, we have worked closely together on an issue that is a high priority for me. The Lomita Little League is the cornerstone of the Lomita community. Virtually every kid in Lomita plays in the Little League, and the parents are great fans. Baseball is simply what the town does on Saturdays.

For years, the League played on otherwise unusable Navy property, but had to renegotiate the agreement annually. The uncertainty was hard on the community. It was reluctant to make investments in vital capital improvements—such as a new clubhouse and functioning restrooms—or making the infield free of bad hops.

Ben and I worked hard together to develop a system that would serve the League's interest better yet comply with Navy regulations on land use. After months of meetings with Navy personnel, Ben and I negotiated a ten-year license agreement, beginning in 1995, under which the League would be able to use the land for its primary mission—playing baseball.

But a problem remained: the League also needed a way to raise money. For years it had been selling Christmas trees on the lot as its primary source of revenue. But the Navy objected to the procedures for selling the trees and for the past several years, those sales were stopped.

Once again, Ben and I launched a months-long process to re-negotiate the terms of the license agreement and convince the Navy that the League should be able to do its fund-raising. With the help of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, H.T. Johnson, I am happy to report that the Traina-Harman partnership has prevailed, and the Christmas tree sale was approved just in time for this year's Christmas season.

Mr. Speaker, I will miss working with Ben in his capacity as an elected official. But I know we will continue to work together to preserve the ability of Lomita kids and families to enjoy the spirit of baseball.

I am proud of Ben's efforts, and I join the citizens of Lomita in thanking him for exceptional service and wishing him well.

BEST PHARMACEUTICALS FOR  
CHILDREN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 13, 2001*

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2887, the Best Pharmaceuticals for Children Act. I urge my colleagues to join in supporting this important measure.

This legislation reauthorizes the pediatric exclusivity provision provided for in the Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997, which expires at the end of this calendar year. This legislation reauthorizes the provision through fiscal year 2007.

The bill directs the Secretary of HHS to create an annual list of approved drugs for which: (1) There is an approved or pending new drug application and (2) additional pediatric safety and effectiveness studies are needed. It further instructs the Secretary to award contracts to entities that have the appropriate experience for conducting clinical trials of such drugs.

The legislation also amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to: (1) Eliminate the user fee waiver for pediatric supplements to a human drug application; (2) provide priority status for pediatric supplements; (3) include neonates within the definition of pediatric studies; (4) provide for dissemination of pediatric supplement information; and (5) set forth requirements for the additional six-month exclusivity period for new or already-marketed pediatric drugs. Additionally, it amends title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary to establish the Foundation for Pediatric Research to support research on drugs lacking exclusivity for which pediatric studies are needed.

Finally, the bill directs the Secretary to: (1) Establish an Office of Pediatric Therapeutics within the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, which shall coordinate all FDA pediatric activities; and (2) contract with the Institute of Medicine to review federal regulations, reports, and support for research involving children, with particular attention to issues of compensation, informed consent, and risk/benefits assessments in terms of research versus therapeutic treatment.

Mr. Speaker, the pediatric exclusivity provision that was established in the FDA Modernization Act of 1997 has been overwhelmingly successful in generating clinical studies for the pediatric population in its 5 years of existence. According to the FDA, in the 6 years prior to the enactment of this provision, there were a total of six studies on the pediatric population at the request of the FDA, the 4 years since enactment have seen 197 requests to conduct more than 400 studies.

These studies are an invaluable tool in determining the safety and efficacy of newly approved drugs on the pediatric population. With the large number of drugs being approved each year, it is imperative that we have a working knowledge of the effects these medicines will have on our children's health and well-being. This bill will advance this purpose, and for that I urge my colleagues to support its adoption.